



## CULTURAL EDUCATION CENTER CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND GENERAL CONCEPTS

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### Annotation

This article examines the history of the formation of cultural and educational centers, its social nature and architectural solutions. The volumetric plan of the structure of the cultural and educational building, its composition, opinions about the components of the building are given.

**Keywords:** cultural and educational center, club, volumetric solution, building, functional zones.

### 1. Classification of public buildings

Public buildings are classified according to their main functions (functions), location in settlements of the populace, planning structure, composition of the main rooms, ideological and artistic description of the architectural composition. The location of public buildings is determined by its importance, the level of needs of the population of the city, village, district or neighborhood, the categories of the population served and the functions it performs. The volumetric structure of public buildings in this or that group is formed as a result of many years of design, construction and operation:

- buildings of educational and scientific institutions;
- auditoriums;
- sports facilities;
- trade and consumer services buildings;
- administrative and utility buildings;
- transport facilities;
- treatment and prevention facilities.

Since independence, political and spiritual stability in the country, democratization reforms, social and scientific-technical progress have developed the creative work in the field of rural architecture and construction in the regions of the country. The work on architectural design and the use of new methods



of construction using new building materials, which are more functionally perfect, has been expanded. In particular, the development of rural and urban architecture of the republic, the changes in the cultural and educational spheres of the people require the increase in the number of cultural centers, clubs and sports facilities, as well as modern housing. One of the main problems of the day is the increase in the number of institutions that hold meetings for people to spend their leisure time. Therefore, the cultural and educational building designed for the project is one of the architecturally perfect public buildings of cultural institutions in these areas, adapted for construction in villages and cities.

## **2. General concepts of the buildings of the cultural and educational center.**

The prototype of modern clubs goes back to the world architecture of the past. Clubs began to develop mainly in the XXIII - XIX centuries. Initially, such small-scale clubs were mainly gathered around one profession, colleagues, "proletarians", but later they went there not only to eat, get information, spend their free time, improve their knowledge, but also to play sports. Compared to other cultural and educational institutions, such as theaters or cinemas, clubs are one of the most attractive types of buildings, designed for a variety of activities. The growth of the network of clubs, its importance in urban planning, especially for rural areas, requires the development of projects for mass construction, which are necessary for the rural and urban population to create new types of them in order to use them more effectively.

If we divide the history of the clubs into stages, **the first stage** - the architectural development of the new proletarian club in the 1920s - a huge labor in its image, a huge palace of culture, a theater, club rooms, clubs (political and educational work), amateur art, physical education, military preparation, "red corner", library, etc. In **the second stage** (1930-1950) the development of clubs was amended according to the club regulations of the trade unions (1939), limiting the spectator section and club section to 600 seats in a 1: 1 ratio and to small clubs in a 1:06 ratio.

By **the third stage**, the activities of the clubs, which lasted until the mid-1980s, were relegated to second place. By this time, everything was centralized and transferred to the norm. On the basis of a single policy, the clubs were serviced on the basis of the existing system of cultural and social services for the existing macro-districts, districts, city centers in the cities. In the countryside, village clubs began to be built in the countryside, on state farms and collective farms. Palaces of culture became typical only in the centers - districts, cities.

This, in turn, meant that the capacity of the clubs was intended only for the population in the service area, without taking into account the interests of the public and professionals. As a result, the clubs began to face a crisis, as a result of which research was conducted on a new form of clubs, and finally, to date, changes were made in the composition of clubs in line with modern requirements.

## **Basics of designing cultural and educational centers**

In addition to a variety of active and passive factors, the image of rural life, the component of leisure time, the nature of activities and the measures to link them to the cultural layer and health measures affect the production and formation of cultural and educational activities in the regions. It would be expedient to build a network of cultural and educational institutions to cover the industrial production



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areas and residential areas of the district. So far, one of the types of public buildings of the club is a club with a hall, a stage and all the service rooms, which does not bore the audience, including clubs.

In the near future, the universal functions of clubs have been preserved in many rural areas due to the lack of spectator sports facilities, libraries and other recreational facilities. There is a need in the city for cultural activities (folk art houses, amateur clubs), clubs, youth homes and similar cultural and educational centers, which can attract people interested in various professions.



General view of the building from the top  
Figure 1. Cultural and educational center building.



Figure 2. Cultural and educational center building.





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Figure 3. Cultural and educational center building.



Figure 4. Cultural and educational center building.  
Side view of the building



Figure 5. Cultural and educational center building.  
Side view of the building

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